THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW AT KINGSTON. A DRILLIANT DISPLAY AND AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] KINGSTON, Nov. 3 .- Chauncey M. Depew adfreesed a large Liberal meeting at Music Hall last night. His speech was a very effective one against the Southern, Civil Service, and foreign policies of the Grant administration, and cologistic of Greeley and Kernan. There was a large torchlight parado, and many houses were linuminated. A splendid display of fire-works was made at the Court-House, in honor of the occasion.

THE CONTEST IN THE SYRACUSE DISTRICT THE HON. DENNIS M'CARTHY TAKES THE STUMP FOR THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE-HISCOCK'S ELECTION CLAIMED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SYRACUSE, Nov. 8 .- The contest for Concressman in this district has become much more intensely interesting during the past three days than it has been at any previous time since the nominations were made. The Hon. Dennis McCarthy, who has all along been claimed by the Grant party, not only as favoring the reflection of Grant, but as supporting the entire Administration ticket, appeared on the stump in this city, Friday evening, and made a speech to a large and enthusiastic audience in favor of the election of Frank Hiscock, the Liberal candidate for Congress. He accused the Grant esmidate of having signally failed in Congress, particularly in all his exacts to secure legislation favorable to his district, and having proved himself wholly incompetent during hearly fix years of service at Washington, he served two terms from another district. Mr. McCarthy's audience, which was as large as the hall would hold, and composed of Grant Republicans as well as Liberals, constantly interrupted the speaker with applause.

The speech caused great consternation among the Grant men, and this was increased reserday morning by the publication of a ringing address by Mr. McCarthy to the Electors of Onordaga County, showing it to be to the private interest of each individual voter without regard to party to assist in defeating Duell. Last evening Mr. McCarthy repeated his address before the voters of the Second Ward, many of whom are Germans, and was as well received as on Friday evening. He was followed by Mr. Hiscock's election seems better now and enthusiastic audience in favor of the election of

e prospect of Hiscock's election seems better now

that at any time previous. His friends expect that he will ran far ahead of his ticket in this county, and the more sanguine hope to give him from 100 to 1,000 majority. Gentlemen from Cortland County assure me that Daell's unjointy there cannot exceed soo. If this is true the contest will be a very close one. The Grant men are evidently frightened, for I have heard to-day that some of them have been offering to trade electoral for Congress tickets. The Greeley men see no necessity of this, and I don't think the offer has been accepted in a single instance. Mr. McCarthy speaks again at Liverpool to horrow night.

THE CANVASS IN THE XXVIITH DISTRICT DESPERATE EFFORTS TO DEFEAT JUDGE GOOD-CICH-BRIBERY OF VOTERS BY THE GRANT

PARTY-A NEW KIND OF INTIMIDATION.

[PROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRISUNE.] BINGHAMTON, Nov. 2 .- An honest vote in Broome County would give Grant, on Tnesday next, a majority of less than 1,000, probably not more than 800, of the 1,800 which he received here in 1898. Whether there is to be an honest vote or not I believe nobedy can tell. During my short stay here I have seen more evidences of contemplated Administration corruption than I have before discovered in all my wanderings through the State, and whether they will be successful or not depends, not on the will of the men engaged in it no over Bourboulem here; I knew that the Democratic organization, since the October elections, had been made as complete and effective as it ever was in days gone by, but I did not then know what he was no doubt fully heart formed of, and what I only learned yesterday by accident, that a systematic arrangement had been made to give a numerous sum of money in this county and Congress District in buying votes outright, and that certain Democratic voters who could not be bought were to be intimadated very much as men in North Carolina were intimadated last Summer, by threats of prosecution

ARREST OF A GRANTITE FOR BRIBERY. In a disputch from Elmira, two days ago, I reported the arrest of one John R. Woodward for bribing electors in Schayler County to vote for Mr. Platt, the tration candidate for Congress, and against the Hon-Milo Goodrich. I have since learned that the case was "worked up" by one of the best lawyers in that county, and that, with an honest jury of any party, Woodward cannot hope to escape conviction on the evidence arready in the hands of the Laberais. But this bribery has not been confined to Schuyler County, and Wood-THE LIQUOR-DEALERS FORCED TO WORK FOR GRANT.

I find in Binghamton the only genuine cases of intimi-dation of which I have learned in the State. The guilty officials here are not in the employ of the United States, as those who attempt the same thing in the South gen-erally are, but of the State. The modus operands of inas those who attempt the same thing in the south generally are, but of the State. The modus operand of inclinidating voters in North Carolina by prostituting the processes of the Courts and by holding indictments over the heads of men and refusing to bring the cases to trial may be remembered by the readers of The Tanden. There, alleged violations of the Ku-Klux and Internal Revenne haw were made the pretext; here, men are allowed to go on violating the Excess laws, and when the time of election approaches they are threatened with prosecution unless they vote the Grant ticket. It is a notorious fact, the truth of which may be proved by any one who cares to do so, that there are in Enghanton a great number of low groggeries the proprie-tors of which have never taken the trouble to obtain a hiernse. Once in a while a descent is made upon one of these places, but if the result is an indictment no trial generally follows. A few cases have proceeded so far that a judgment has been obtained; but the criminal has not even then been much pressed. Reputable lawyers of this city have assured me to-day that these liquor cases now number several hundreds, and that the neglect of the District-Attorney to push them is known and has been remarked by almost the entire bar. Only one more link was required to make the chain complete, and that has been discovered within the past few days. The District-Attorney is an intense Grant partisan, and many of these men, whom he has thus in his power, are working for Grant and Platt among their Domocratic Friends.

ESTIMATED RESULT IN THE DISTRICT.

ESTIMATED RESULT IN THE DISTRICT. There is a great difference of opinion between the Grant men and the Liberals as to what the Administrasion majority in Broome County will be. The Two-term men have been loudly boasting that Grant would have 2,000 majority, an increase of nearly 200 over that of 1862. As I'said in the opening of this letter, their honest majority will be less than 1,000. My estimate, before my visit here, based on the best information I could obtain, placed it at 1,400. I have not seen a Liberal of either party in Binghamton who thinks that, with all their corruption and lutimidation, the Administration men can bring the majority up to that figure. I have only passed hurriedly through the other counties of this Congress district, and cannot, therefore, speak as confidently about them. From the information I have been able to obtain, I think that it will be safe to place Grant's majority in Tioga at from 600 to 800; it was more than 1,000 in 1868. The Hon. Milo Goodrich, the Liberal candidate for Congress in this district, thinks that he will carry Tompkins County by a very small majority. I have placed Schuyler County in my estimates on the Grant side by about 500 majority, against more than 7,000 in 1868. The Liberals there think that the figures should be transposed to the Greeley side.

I have not thought that Mr. Goodrich had much chance of an election, and I do not think so mow, though I he is supported as well as his friends think he will be, he will not come out, on Tuceday night, far behind his competitor, Mr. Platt. The Administration may elect thire out of the four members of Assembly from this Congress District, but I think the election of the third one more than doubtful. 2,000 majority, an increase of nearly 200 over that of

WM. A. DARLING SOLICITING VOTES. Fo the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Herewith I send you for publication copy of note received by me this day through the mail, tegether with my reply thereto :

HEADQUARTERS, FORTY-NINTH-ST. AND THIRD-AVE., Nov. 1, 15:2.

MY DEAR SIR: I am a candidate for Congress in the

Xth Congress District at the ensuing election.

I shall feel honored by your voteand influence in my

behalf. You will find tickets inclosed. Very respectfully, WM. A. DARLING.
WM. A. DARLING, Esq., Siz : Your note of this date, adwising me that you are a candidate for office, is just re-

ceived. It imparts no news to me, as I do not call to mind a time in the last 15 years when you were not a candidate. If out of office, you were a candidate to get in. If in, you were a candidate to get higher and put your hand in deeper.

You say you would feel honored by my vote and intence. No doubt you would; but I should feel dishonored to give you cither. One would think that eight nembers of the "Darling Family," with salaries exceeding in the aggregate \$19,000, should satisfy your Ring and family aspirations. Such is my opinion. Yours, etc..

E. D. CULVER, No. 29 West Forty-second-st., N. Y. Kew-York, Nov. 1, 1872.

BRIBERY MUST BE STOPPED.

At a meeting of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Executive Committees held on Satur night, it was determined:

night, it was determined:

First: To pay all persons who are offered and refuse to accept bribes for their votes at the coming election double the amount so offered, when, by their testimony the person tendering or promising such sum has been tried and convicted for his offense against the law.

Second: To furnish the funds necessary to presecute all violations of the statute relating to bribery in this State, whether it be against persons offering or accepting such bribes, and the Chairman of each County Committee has been requested to give this subject his special attention.

FALSE REGISTRATION.

A CASE FOR COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT. On one of the first days of registration George S. Barnes, residing at the Grand Hotel, in the XXVIIh Election District of the XIth Assembly District, registered at his proper place. On the evening of Saturday, Oct. 26, the last day of Registry, he applied at the place of Registry of the XXVIIth Election District of the same Assembly District, bringing an "oath of removal" from the district in which he had already registered. The oath being imperfect, the chairman, Mr. W. P. Munroe, of the Board of Inspectors of the XXVIIth Election District, asked Mr. Barnes if he had been sworn. The reply was "no," whereupon Mr. Munroe declined to register him. Mr. Barnes said that he roe declined to register him. Mr. Barnes said that he did not then live in the XXVIIth Election District, but intended to move into it on the following Monday; on the strength of that intention he had procured the "oath of removal." Finding, however, that Mr. Manroe would not accept him, he left, saying he would see Mr. Davenport about it. He shortly returned, bringing a letter from Mr. Davenport requesting the Inspectors to register him; all this in face of the fact that he did not live in that Election District, and did not intend to remove into it until the Monday after the last day of registration. registration.
Thomas Howard, colored, is registered as living at No.
103 West Thirtieth-st. His real residence is in West

Twenty fifth-st.
Patrick O'Neil of No. 216 West Thirty-second-st, has been out West for some time, but a man has registered in his name, and of course is not entitled to vote

AN ADMINISTRATION MASS MEETING. ADDRESSES BY WM. M. EVARTS, EX-SENATOR

THAYER, AND OTHERS. The hall of the Grant Republican State Executive Committee, at Broadway and Twenty-thirdst., which is capable of holding about 500 people, was not more than three-quarters full on Saturday nightthe occasion of a great "Republican Ratification Meeting." Most attractive Grant speakers were advertised, yet at no time during the evening was the hall filled, while the enthusiasm was never spontaneous during the meeting. Col. Charles S. Spencer was chosen President, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretales. The first speaker, Wm. M. Evarts, was introduced by Col. Spencer, as the man who returned to America with the British lion in his pocket. Mr. Evarts speke for about thirty minutes, referring to the local nominations, and eulogizing Junges Satherland, Davis, and Van Vorst. Mr. Anthon followed in a review of the local situation, and the Rev. Dr. King on national recibities.

After this, the Idlewild quartet appeared in Ku-Klux After this, the Idlewild quartet appeared in Ku-Klux uniform and sang several songs. Senator Thaver followed in a rambing speech, stigmatizing Sumner, Schurz, Trumbuil, Fenton, and all of the Liberal lead are as a set of "political bounty-jumpers." The speaker considered that they were all fighting for the control of patronage under the Government, and waite he did not biame Grant for appointing his relatives to office, he would, if he were President, "clean out every man opposed to his Administration." "That," the Senator said, "would be his defiation of Civil Service Reform." During Senator Thayer's speech many of the ancience withdrew, and by the time he had finished the benches were not half full. Benjamin K. Phelps made a short address to those who remained.

THE NATIONAL REFORM DEMOCRACY WITHDRAWS ITS TICKET.

The Executive Committee of the National Reform Democracy held a meeting on Saturday evening at its headquarters, No. 39 Union-square. The Hon. Benjamin Wood presided. The following resolutions were

Resolved, That the National Democracy of the City of New-York, unwilling to increase the dissensions which unhappily distract and weaken the Democratic party in this city, have determined to withdraw from the contest their candidates for the Mayoralty, the Judiciary, and

the District-Attorneyship, leaving in the field only the local candidates.

Resolved. That while every member of the organization is thus left free to vote in the muticipal and county election according to his individual preferences, it is the carnest hope of the Committee that every man of them will be vigitant and zealous from now until the close of the polis, and use his best endeavors to give the accusationed majority of this city for the nominee of the National and State Democratic Conventions.

In the list of Aldermanic candidates published on Satience the region of the Louisian Conventions.

urday the name of John E. Walsh was misprinted Thomas E. Welch." Frank Gaynor is an independent candidate for Assist-

ant Alderman of the XVIIIth Assembly District. He supports the Liberal Republican and Democratic national ticket.

E. C. Wilson, the candidate of Apollo Hali for the Assembly, in the XVIIth District, is a Grant Republican,

and a supporter of the Administration.

The name of T. E. Tomlinson was omitted from The TRIBUNE'S table of Assembly candidates, on Saturday last. He has the nomination in the XIVth District the Young Men's Democratic Association of the District.

Joseph Blumenthal is the Liberal Republican candidate or Assembly in the XVth District.

THE MAYORALTY.

VIEWS OF THE THREE CANDIDATES ON LOCAL

A letter has been addressed to the three candidates for the Mayoralty now in the field soliciting answers to the following inquiries:

answers to the following inquiries:

1. Are you in favor of a speedy and vigorous prosecution of the public works now in hand to completion! 2. Are you in favor of a liberal system of public improvements in the future, with such changes in the administration of that system as shall secure unity of counsel and action!

3. Are you in favor of a system of rapid transit which shall provide the largest secommodaton to our citients at the lowest cost, and to this sud that it be done by the city as a manacipal work.

The letter is signed by Simeon E. Church, Dwight H. Olmstead, Lambert Suydam, Wm. R. Martin, R. N. Hazard, B. F. Dunning, Isaac C. Kendal, Gust. A. Sacchi, Philip G. Weaver, J. Manafield Davies, John G. Semon, Rand Bros., Wm. H. Raynor, J. Romaine Brown, John H. Morris, Edwin Dobbs, Wm. Richardson, Roswell D. Hatch, George H. Peck, and many others. The questions are pointedly answered by each of the candidate. Mr. Lawrence says:

the transportation of our clineers to and from the upper and most portions of the city. This such are my views upon these questions is well
known in this community, and I have expressed them fully to my recent
address before the people.

Mr. Havemeyer writes:

Is susser, it affords me piesaure to state that I am in favor of all improvements necessary for the development of this great metropolis being
vigorously prosecuted. A liberal system of public improvements,
efficiently and economically conducted is, in my opinion, a necessary
feature in the future government of this (if. One of the most
important and difficult questions before the public is that of securing
system of rapid transit between the extreme boundaries of the
city and it will be my pleasure to favor any system which
is best calculated to secure this desirable end. The present
means of public transit set wholly inadequate to the necessities of the
prople. As to whether it shall become a numlepal work will depend
to private raterprises of a similar character that have received legislative annotine. To one of these, at least, innderstand the city is comrelied, by recent legislation, the contribute several millions of dollars
from its annual taxes.

Allow me to add as fmy opinion, that the question of the cheap and
rapid movement of persons and property aboud be immediately considrevel and death with upon a broad, liberal, and comprehensive policy, and
upon a plan adequate to meet the commercial and other necessities of
the city.

James O'Brison states:

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upon a plan adequate to meet the commercial and other necessities of the city.

James O'Brion states:
Fally appreciating the advantages resulting from the establishment of the Central Park. I condiently believe that all the public improvements authorized by law should be completed with economy and dispatch. These measures are not merely calculate to add to the health and attractiveness of the Empire City, but are rapidly increasing the value of real estate and the rerenues derived from taxation. To voir specific questions, I reply as follows: I. I believe that the improvements now inaugurated are important and necessary, and will pranote public and private interests, and should be prosecuted with vigor. 2. I am decidedly in favor of a liberal system of local improvements, both on the western and accompanied by provisions preventing frand, whether in the acquisition of inad, or subsequent contracts for grading, usving, &c. 2. The subject indicates the provision of the latter of the carried in my estimation, of the of rapid transit you refer to is a master, in my estimation, of the first imperiance to the city and its people. Not only does for the latter by cheapening reads and economizing time, but it tends to of the latter by cheapening reads and economizing time, but it tends to the development and improvement of property remote from the business the development and improvement of property remote from the business the development and improvement of property remote from the business for the latter by cheapening reads and experity; and it contributes to entirely first part of the subject of the subject and the property and the subject of the order of the property and the subject of the subject and the property and the subject of the subject and the subject of the subje

FOREIGN NEWS.

of Manhattan Island would naturally result in the recall, in a short time, to our city, of those who, from principles of economy and conveninces of trarel, now select their residences in heighboring communities, and thus expend in other channels the means which should be devoted to our alwancement. I also strongly incline to favor the proviention of the public works not only because such improvements would greatly contribute to the wealth and power of our city, and to the manifest advantage of its properly owners, but because I desire that within the limits of the sunnicipality, at least not an able-bodied man willing to work shall be permitted to safer in limited or family for the want of that remark which is the meet of housest labor. I desire a government which shall passess and give equal advantage to the laborer and capitalist, for I deem it my greatest houser in this context that I am the condidate of the masses of the people. I do not understand that our tarpayers are opposed to this events. No people entertain more liberal views, or pay itself mency more freely for these objects. What they include the standard and capitalist, and what I insist mone, is complete suppressible of the shores which have attended it—a full, speedy, and visible return for every doller expended, and a constant and open account readered to the people of all that is done.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The persistent attempts of the supporters of other candidates to create the impression that the nomination of William F. Havemeyer for Mayor, by the Republican party, was not made in good faith, inthe Republican party, was not made in good faith, induces us to say that we know that such reports are unfrue. Attempts will doubtless be made to impose upon
voters, and we therefore earnestly appeal to all Republeans to be sure that the name of Mr. Havemeyer is
upon the ballots cast by them.
EDWIN D. Mongax,
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
GRESTER A. ANTUUR,
GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
GEORGE BLIES, Jr.
ALONZO B. CORNELL.

THE POLICE AT THE POLLS. The Superintendent of Police issued, on Saturday, the following general orders in relation to

Saturday, the following general orders in relation to election day:

Tuesday, Nov. 5, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York, The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 a.m. and closed at 4 p. m. On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty. You will detail two members of your force to daty at the each of the polling phases, from 6 a.m. until the completion of canvassing of votes at evening, with such tours of duty and relief as you shall deem proper. You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election boolia or boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Exciton law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Exciton is which a quarter of a mile of the provisions of the Exciton is held. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 a.m. until the completion of the canvass. In case you require assutance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required and when called on by adjoining precincts if you can spare the force, and if the chorder assumes a serious aspare, the force, and if the chorder assumes a serious aspare, the force, and ellevered to the inspectors of election at 0 election to the several poling places in your precinct, and delivered to the inspectors of election at 0 election to the several poling places in your precinct, and delivered to the inspectors of election at 0 election to more policalerias from the polling places in your precinct, and tended as section day. You will give notice to this officer promptly of the absence of inspectors of election or policalerias from the polling place. You will not the members of your for is feet of any pointing place. Four attention is particularly called to section 47 of the Election in was of 1972, which provides, that "Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election, may certify in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which life is a gandidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of Election and glines police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said inspectors, and the said inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so hear to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement regaired of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election, or Board of Inspectors, or police or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of framinient or disorderly conduct." Inspectors of Election are now by law canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will, therefore, under all circumstances protect them in the madistrosed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. The United States Supervisors of Election have also the §5 right to be present at all times after the polls are opened until the canvass be wholly completed and the proper returns made; and personally to scrittings, count, and canvass each and every ballot cast in his or their respective election districts for Representative in Congress whatever box it may have been placed or be found. "To the end (as the act of Congress declares) that cane candidate for the office of Representative in the state of the office of Representativ

een completed, you will lake the station-house, and keys, and return them to the station-house, JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

been completed, you will take charge or the sandoves and keys, and return them to the station-house, JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

G. W. Dilks, Inspector.

G. W. Dilks, Inspector.

G. W. Dilks, Inspector.

G. THE CITT OF NEW YORK,
NOV. 2, 1872.

The police felegraph instrument, after 4 o'clock p. m. on Nov. 5th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in informing the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts within your precinct to your station-house without delay, thence to be sent humediately, by election districts, to the Central Office. You will obtain a canvass of each election district in full on the State ticket, as provided for by the branks, but you will only transmit by telegraph the results on Governor and Congression at Large. The Fourth, Fitth, Sixte, Seventh, Eighte, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tinrteenth, Fourteenth, Fitteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-minth Precincts will send their returns by telegraph. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every station-house, for the information of the residents in the vicenity. Reporters will be furnished with returns at this Office, only.

JAMES J. KEISO, Superintondent,

JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent. GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

Under the head of "Local Assembly Nomnees" George W. Clarke was spoken of in Saturday's TRIBUNE as a Custom-house employé. He writes that he has never held office, but is a school teacher.

The Sub-Committee on Elections, of the Committee of Seventy, has sent the following instructions to Captains of Assembly Districts: 1. That they shall deliver to voters bunches of tickets containing the shall deliver to voters bunches of tickets containing the nominations indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, also the Electoral and State tickets, and those only. 2. That they shall farnish the Congress and other tickets separately, giving no preference to candidates. 3. That they shall not press upon voters either of the Electoral or State tickets, but offer both. 4. That in case any one appointed by the Assembly District Captains shall violate the spirit or letter of these instructions, he shall be instantly removed.

Counsel for William L. Brown, formerly of No. 158 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, and now a clerk in the U, s. Treasury, at Washington, applied on Saturday to Judge Thompson, in Brooklyn, for an order compelling the Registers of the VIIth District, First Ward, to rethe legisters of the Registry list. Brown arrived from Washington on Saturday, Oct. 26 and was registered as living at No. 158 Skillman-st., but his name was afterward erased whou it was found that he had not been a resident for the required period. Counsel claimed that no person could lose a residence while employed in the service of the United States. A decision will be rendered to day.

LIBERAL MEETINGS. The following are the closing appointments for the campaign in this State, as announced by the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees:

Arcuros sano man	Monday, Nov. 4.
Canandaigua	
	CHOIL B. H. BANDOLITA.
Perry Center	Major JOHN MORRIS.
Ausable Forks Baluwinsville Peekskill Fordham Kearne's Hall.	HOP. R. O. PERRIN. STEPHEN J. MEARRY. R. H. GARDNER. Major RUGAR. Col. J. W. SHARP. Col. J. W. SHARP. (HOS. WM C. RUGER. W. H. WARREN. (JENRY DANZIGER.
Skannoateles	HENRY DANZIGER.
Fordham	THOMAS DOGAN.
Waterbury, Conn	Monday, Nov. 4. Hon. E. D. CULVER.

WASHINGTON PRINTERS TO VOTE IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I am informed on good authority that 200 bank note printers from Washington, D. C., have registered in this city, their pay, \$6 per day, going on till after election. Most of them have voted in Washington.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS -BANQUET TO SIR BARTLE PRERE-ACCI-DENT IN AN IRISH COURT-HOUSE. LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1872.

The municipal elections throughout England, esterday, resulted in heavy Conservative gains, which is attributed to the passage by Parliament and the en-forcement of the Licensing act. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the working of the new Ballot act. At some of the polling places the process of voting was so slow that many persons were unable to cast their ballots before the hour arrived for closing the polls.

A banquet was given last night by the Royal Geographical Society in honor of Sir Bartle Frere, who is about to proceed to Africa to promote the cause of the abolition of slavery in that country. Mr. Wm. H. Thoms, editor of Notes and Queries, gave an entertainment last evening, which was attended by a large number of the most prominent members of the literary profession in London. Mr. Benjamin Moran, the American Charge d'Affaires, who was one of the guests, responded to the toast, "American Literature."

The mail steamer has arrived at Southampton from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing dates from the South African diamond-fields to the 5th of October. The report of the discovery of precious stones in Arizona had reached the fields and caused some excitement and a depressing effect upon the diamond market.

While court was held yesterday in Durrus, a parish of County Cork, near Bantry, Ireland, the floor of the room gave way, precipitating 200 persons a distance of 12 feet. Several persons were instantly killed and 40 were injured, some of whom may die.

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1812.

The mass meeting at Hyde Park to-day in favor of imnesty for the Fenian convicts was very large and orderly. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted demanding the release of the prisoners.

FRANCE.

A DISAVOWAL OF DUCROT'S ORDER DEMANDED GERMANY - RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS -BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 3, 1872. Le Gaulois has a report that Count von Arnin has demanded of President Thiers a disavowal of Gen. Ducrot's order of the day, in which he speaks bit-

terly of the Germans. A band of about 150 persons made an attack on Friday, upon the Octroi Station, at the town of Besseges, Department of Gard, and wounded a number of the gendarmes. The latter were compelled to fire upon their assailants, several of whom were killed and wounded. Troops have

been dispatched to the town to prevent further trouble.

The preliminary examination of the case of Marshal Bazaine, who is to be tried by court-martial for surren-dering the fortifications and City of Metz, during the late war, has been resumed.

GERMANY.

THE EXPENSES OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN THE SAN JUAN CASE-COUNCILS-GENERAL TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN ALSACE AND LOR-

BERLIN, Nov. 3, 1872. Mr. Bancroft, the American Envoy, soon after the Emperor's decision was rendered on the San

Juan Boundary question, applied to the Foreign Office for an account of the expenses incurred by the German Government in the course of the arbitration, with a view of reimbursement. He was informed in reply that the German Government had no bill of expenses against the The German Government will reestablish next year

the Councils-General in Alsace and Lorraine in the same form in which they existed under the French dominion.

SENOR SAGASTA A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORTES -PROSPECTS OF THE IMPEACHMENT TRIALS. Madrid, Nev. 3, 1872. Señor Sagasta has come forward as a can-

fidate for the Lower House of the Cortes from one of the provincial districts. Seflor Balaguer, Minister of Finances in the Sagasta Cabinet, demands the prompt meeting of the Special Committee of the Cortes on im peachment and a speedy trial of the charges against him and his colleagues.

The Republicans and advanced Radicals in the Cortes have resolved to push forward the impeachment pro eedings, notwithstanding Schor Zorrilla's advice to the

The Queen of Spain is enceinte. The Financial Commit-Bank bills. The drivers and stokers on the railway be ween the Basque Provinces and St. Nazaire have struck work for higher wages.

CENTRAL ASIA.

PREPARATIONS OF THE KHAN OF KHIVA TO RE-

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1872. Later advices from Khiva report that the Khan has built a fort at Djarkale, where he will resist the advance of the Czar's troops. He still refuses to surrender the Russians held as prisoners.

MEXICO.

DISPUTE ON THE QUESTION OF GAUGES-THE BROAD VERSUS THE NARROW.

Mexico, Oct. 25 .- Gen. Rosecrans and Mr. Plumb's railroad controversy is the only subject of in-Presidential election. Very spicy correspondence has taken place between Gen. Rosecrans and Minister of the Interior Balcarcel. Mr. Plumb apparently has the advantage of influence with the Minister. Gen. Rosecrans has been assured by Lerdo de Tejada that it will be necessary to give the required security according to the concession, else the privilege will expire on the 15th of concession, case the privatege was the privilege to build a railroad does not mean that it shall be a monopoly. According to the intest advices the partizans of Rosecrans
and Piumb are about equally divided. The Mexican
journals are devoted entirely to the subject of the two
railroads. The President says he will not object to the
Rosecrans narrow-gauge railroad. Mr. Piumb represents
the broad-gauce project. It is reported at Vera Cruz
tant Gen. Cuella, with 500 men, near Peubla, had pronounced in favor of the narrow-gauge project. The Vera
Cruz Railroad is nearly finished, there being but two
leagues more of rails to lay, when the whole read will be
completed. The project on foot to build the Sonora and
Arizona Railroad meets with much favor. The conditions on which the El Paso Railroad was to have been
built were never complied with. The Sonora Railroad is
intended to run from Guuymas in a northerly direction
and intersect the Southern Pacific Railroad, passing
through the richest mineral lands of the Republic. The
State of Sonora will probably furnish substantial assistance. Gen. Trevino has arrived at the capital. He was
well received by Lerdo de Tejada. Porifrio Diaz has
commissioned notable citizens to arrange a peace between himself and Lerdo de Tejada. December. Balcarcel says the privilege to build a rail

WEST INDIES.

THE COLON TELEGRAPH CABLE—FRENCH DE-MANDS ON HAYTI—A VETO BY THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

KINGSTON, Oct. 26 .- The Colon cable has been successfully laid, but Sir Charles Bright has not yet handed it over to the West India and Panama Railroad Company. He is working it at present for the pub-lic with his own staff, at the rate of ten words for five dollars. It is reported that his account against the West India and Panama Telegraph Company amounts to \$675,000, and that until they comply with the terms of his contract, he will hold possession of the Aspinwall cable. It is also stated that the Telegraph Company has not enough money to meet this demand at present. It is stated that their capital is something less than \$395. 600, unless they raise money by the issue of new debentures. A submarine cable is contemplated between the present landing place of the Colon cable at Jamaica and Bermuda to connect with the line which is to be laid next year from England with an extension to New York. This route will be much preferable to business men and the press as they will the press of the stress of the stress of the stress as they will the press of the stress of the st \$675,000, and that until they comply with the terms

hermuda to connect with the line which is to be laid next year from England with an extension to New-York. This route will be much preferable to business men and the press, as they will thereby avoid the objectionable supervision and censorship of Spanish officials in Cuba. Matters in Hayti are comparatively quiet, but the Government is inwardly disturbed by the pressing demands of the French Minister for \$34,000 gold, compensation due to French etizens as the result of the late revolution. The French Minister threatens to resort to the same measures Germany has already taken, and has sent for the French Admiral. The Haytian Government, however, has appealed to the liberality and hamanity of President Thiers.

The recent riotous conduct in Demerara on the part of the coolles resulted in the death of five of their number and the wounding of six. The disturbance criginated on the Devonshire estate in a difficulty about wages. One coolle was arrested, and, when about to be tried, his associates, armed with cuthases and cudgeis, took possession of the estate, drove off the blacks, and threatened to kill the overseers. When the police arrived, the coolles became very definnt, and finally attacked the officers, who fired upon them, with the result stated above. A

detachment of troops was sent to the scene, but the coolies had returned to work and all was quiet.

The Legislature of Antigua voted a sum of money to enable the poor who had their houses blown down by the hurricane of 1871 to erect huts. The money was distributed, and as a matter of political routine the bill was sent to England that it might receive the assent of the Queen, and it has just been returned by the Secretary of State vetoed by the Queen.

OBITUARY.

JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE.

John Francis Maguire, a prominent Irish member of the British Parliament, died, on Friday, in Cork. He was born in that city in 1815, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1843. He engaged actively in politics, and, after two unsuccessful contests, he was returned in 1852 to the British Parliament, in Duogarvan, and represented that borough for 13 years, when he was elected one of the members of the City of Cork. In Parliament Mr. Maguire acted with the Liberal party, and was always listened to with respect on questions involving the grievances and interests of Ireland. He was for more than 20 years editor of The Cork Examiner, a journal of considerable influence in the South of Ireland, and was also author of several works. The first of thesethe "Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1552" - appear in 1863, and was followed by "Rome and its Rulers,"
"Father Mathew: A Biography," "The Irish in America," and a novel, published recently, entitled, the "Coming Generation." Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork in 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864, and zealously promoted all measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the city. He gave the industrial interests of Ireland careful attention, and took a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the South of Ireland and the establishment of linen factories.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

NUMEROUS DEATHS WITH FEW NEW CASES RE-PORTED-SUSPENSION OF NEARLY ALL THE CAR LINES YESTERDAY.

Serious evils resulting from the horse disease ere no longer apprehended in this city. A considerable number of deaths among the old cases are still reported daily, and occasionally a new case is reported; but nearly every horse in the city is rapidly improving, and a large number are entirely cured. The traffic of the city, which for several days has been increasing slowly, has now nearly attained its old magnitude, and fewer interruptions are experienced. Horses throng the thoroughfares, and the clumsy oxen will soon be relegated to the farms. The enormous prices which the few trucks in streets commanded a week ago have fallen

to a reasonable figure, and by to-morrow will doubtless have settled at the old point. Death in many cases has resulted from a premature

doubtless have settled at the old point.

Death in many cases has resulted from a premature resumption of work, and the present week will probably mark the entire disappearance of the disease, thiess the weather of yesterday continues and the animals are put to hard work in the storm. The omnibus lines were all withdrawn yesterday, as is usual on Sundays, and the horses this morning will no doubt be decidedly improved. Some of these lines were on Saturday running nearly the entire number of stages, and to-day every Broadway omnibus may be in motion, for the first time since the disease appeared. On Saturday the Twenty-third-st, line had increased its number of omnibuses to 5t, the full stock being 55; the Madison-ave, with about an equal number, had 5c stages on the street; the Fourth-ave, had increased its number to 4c; in Fifthave, 57 stages were running, and in Fourteenth-st, only 27. In all these stables the improvement of the horses for the past 45 hours has been rapid, and those which were in good condition have escaped the disease. There was a tacit understanding on Saturday afternoon, that the suggestion of Mr. Bergh would be followed by most, if not all, the city renired companies, and that yesterday would be a day of rest to the car horses. This was the case to a very great extent, as many persons learned to heir sorrow when compelled to walk through the mult and rank or the Fighth-ave, the Ninth-ave, and the Tenth-ave, lines ran no cars during the day. This was also the case with the Grand-st, line, the Day Dock and City Hall line, the Clinton-st, and City Hall line, the Houston and Princest, line, and the line running through Canal-st, and connecting the East River and the Jersey City Ferries. The Print-ave, line run a limited number of cars from Harlem down to Fifth-st, but none went below that point. The Second-ave, cars during the day came down only to Grand-st, but after seven in the evening they continued over thoir masai route to Peckslip, and thus gained a large part of the business which ush

chough to run only two to a car in some instances. The Stxth-ave, Company has been unfortunate in the number of animals it has look. It has, however, put only such horses on the cars as were able to work, and has met with no interference by Mr. Bergh or his officers. The Elighth-ave, line has lost thus far only a very small number of horses, although its cars have been running constantly, with the exception of a few hours on Wednesday afterneon. The other lines on the west side, including the Broadway and Seventh-ave., Ninth-ave, and Belt lines are slowing increasing their number of cars. The horses of the Fire Department are regaining health slowly, and it will be some weeks before they are entirely recovered.

The thoroughfares of Brooklyn were almost entirely deserted yesterday, except at church hours, and the city appeared more like a quiet vidage than it has for many years. This was due to the fact that there was a total suspension of horse car travel on every route in the Western District, the companies having accoded to the Western District, the companies having acceded to the popular demand and given their overworked horses a whole thay of rest and warmth. The deaths among the horses continue to a large extent, and during the past week the total number was about 300. On Saturday there were 30 deaths, and 22 yesterday.

APPEARANCE OF THE EPIDEMIC IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON. Nov. 3.-The horse disease has appeared n several places in Devenshire. It is especially severe

THE DISEASE ELSEWHERE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The horse disease is rap-

ly increasing, and there are very few teams on the street. A large idly increasing, and there are very few teams on the street. A large number of street railroad cars have been withdrawn. Nearly all the cars will be withdrawn to morrow to rest the horses, and enable a resumption on Monday. A wagon appeared on Chestaut-st. drawn by mon. Store-keepers have great difficulty in delivering their goods. Kingaron, N. Y., Nov 1.—The horse disease is rapidly increasing in this city. Every livery stable is affected and closed, and a horse cannot be hired in the place. Some of the cases are very severs, but only one

death and occurred. A very person seasons are disacceled, and because a selform seen upon the streets. It is runnered that the borse curs will stop to-morrow. Many kinds of business are greatly incommoded by the prevalence of the disease, but as yet the borses along the Delawars and Hudson Canat do not seem to be much affected. Reports from the rural villages any that the disease is prevailing there is equally great proportion to the city.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The horse disease is prevailing here to such

an extent that there is scarcely a horse in the city that is not suffering with it. The disease as developed here seems to be of a milder type than carrol. All the livery stables, however, are closed; all the lines of street cars have been suspended, and very few horses are seen in the street. Some of the funeral stat have taken place could only be supplied with a hearse, which hore the bodies to the grave unattended by a single carriage. Thus far the President's fine horses—new seven in number—have escaped the pridemic.

tion to the horses against the cold rain provailing. The few hacks needed for hotel guests were the only carriages seen. The disease ap-pears to be slowly but surely passing away.

THE SEABROOK DISASTER-NOBODY CENSURED. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 2 .- In the Coroner's inrestigation into the late disaster on the Eastern Railroad at Scabrook the jury returned a verdict that the disaster was caused by the changing of a switch, after the passing of a torough freight train, by some person to the jury unknown, and exonerated the officials and employes of the road from blame to the premises.

dangerous counterfeit \$50 treasury note is

....The corner-stone of St. Patrick's Roman Cath-olic Church was laid restorts, at Washington, with imposing corems-nies, conducted by Archbishop Bailey. Dr. Gathue, the Governor of the Bay Islands, acovering that there was a compiracy on foot to imprison him, fod to ritish Honduras. He has arrived at Belise.

British Henduras. He has arrived at Bellas.

The Philadelphia mint has begun melting 1,00,000 \$1 gold pieces to be converted into pieces of larger denomination. Twenty millious of these pieces are to be used.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase one million of bonds on each Westnesday, jund to sail \$1,000,000 of gold each Thursday during the month of November.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... Charles Johnson, recently convicted of mur-ing his wife, was sentenced, last Saturday, at Washington, to be ged Doc. 10.

.... A restaurant keeper was fined \$100 in Washington Police Court, Saturday, and had his license revoked, for busing to sutertain sciored persons to his actablishment.

CLOSING LIBERAL RALLIES.

STIRRING MASS MEETING IN BROAD-ST. SPEECHES OF A. R. LAWRENCE, R. S. ANDREWS AND JEROME BUCK IN FRONT OF THE STOCK

EXCHANGE. Broad-st. on Saturday was the scene of the st important rally in the Liberal Republican campaign in this city. The direct object, however, was to press the ciaims of Abraham R. Lawrence for the responsibilities and dunes for the Mayoralty. The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, an hour at which bankers, brokers, merchants and other business and professional men are usually relieved from the pressure of business. A stand had been erected in front of the Stock Exchange, and a large audience assembled. Francis Pares called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, who was elected amid great applause James B. McKenzle read the following list of Vice-Presi-

Toe Chairman then introduced Abraham R. Lawrence, who spoke substantialty as follows:

SPEECH OF A. R. LAWRENCE. MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear beore you to day to state a fact which I think you all well know, that I am a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I have come here the City of New-York. [Applause.] I have come here to state to you that I intend to run for that office on Tuesday next, and that I expect to be elected. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] Gentlemen, I have been speaking over this county for the past two weeks

in every Assembly district in the city, and I feel proud to say that everywhere I have been received by my fellow-citizens with kind-ness and cordiality. I have gone into this contest because, although I did not seek the office, although I did not ask for the nomination, yet having received the nomination, I have a laudable desire to be elected. I warn the people of every part of the city, the people of every kind, of every nationality, to know me and to see me in order that they may know who it is that asks their suffrages for the Chief Magistracy of the city. (Cries of "Good, good." and applause.] Now, my friends, it is not to be expected that, having so often expressed my sentiments, I should address you at any great length, but I wish to say to you in brief what my views are in regard to this municipal contest. The ques-tions which are to be determined in this contest are different from those which have been presented in any

I am in favor, gentlemen, in the first place, of the extension and completion of the vast public improvements which have been laid out and suggested and contemplated in the past few years, because I believe that when completed they will redound to the prosperity and the grandeur of the City of New-York. [Great applause.] My friends, this City of New-York is different from what she was 25 or 30 years ago. In my fown time I have seen her advance and increase in population from 300,000 to about 1,000,000 of people; I have seen her avenues extended; I have seen her parks laid out for the recreation and amusement of the people; I have seen the city built up, in short, north of [Fourteenth-st.; and I believe that any man who asks for your suffrages as the Chief Magistrate of the city should be apace with the times, should know what they demand—what the great, growing interests of the city demand—should be a live man, and such a man I claim to be. [Cries of "That's so," and great applause.] Now, my friends, there is another question to which I have alluded in other speeches in different parts of the city, and that is the question of rapid transit communication between different parts of the city. For want of that many men of value to the city, and a large population who would have contributed to the building up of the wealth and commercial advantages of this city. have been driven away to other counties and to other States; and so far as within me lies, if I should be elected to the office of Mayor of the city, I pledge myself to endeavor to promote and help intercommunication between the northern and the southern portions of this island, in order that this driving away of capital may be prevented. [Applause.]
Now, gentlemen, standing here as 1 do before the re-

was remarked by some of those gentlemen that while they were willing to support the individual who stands before you for the office of District Attorney,or for the office of Supreme Court Judge, they could not and would not support him for the office of Mayor. Why, scath-men, let me ask you, can any man say that he would support the gentleman who stands before you for somen, let me ask you, can any man say that he would support the geatleman who stands before you for suppreme Court Judge, a man to whom your best interests are committed, a man who holds in his hand the highest rights, a man who supervises the liberry of the citizen—why could be support a man for that position and yet refuse to support a man for that position and yet refuse to support him for a mere executive office! (Applause! It was also said by one of those gentlemen that he would suggest that the man who stands before you should ran for the office of District-Attorney, or the office of Corporation Counsel, but that he could not support him for the office of Mayor. I say again to you, gentlemen, what did he mean by this! Why, the office of District-Attorney loids in his hand the lives and safety of the people, gaid any man who is fit to be the prosecuting office! for the county is certainly fit to fill an executive office like that of Mayor. (Cres of "That's so" and applause.) Now, my friends, I say to you this! That all this talk, although well meant, and kindly meant, will not bear examination. The difficulty is that there was supposed to be a political question in the way, and while three gentlemen were willing to support me, as they said, for these two positions, they did not wish me for the other position, and that is all there is of it. Another gentleman is reported to have said that he could not support the natt meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that that meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that that meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that the mean when he said he could not support he had meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that that meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that that meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that that meeting was called in the interest of Reform, and that the mean when he said he could not support he man.

presentatives of the great commercial interests of this

city, I wish to refer to another question, and that is this: I understand that there was a meeting held here, vester-

day, which was addressed by gentlemen for whom I en-

tertain the highest and greatest respect, by gentlemen to

whom I am personally known, and I understand that it

did he mean when he said he could not support the marwho stands before you because be was not a tried
politician!

My friends, my life, it is true, has heretofore been
mainly a professional one; in the course of that professional life, however, it has been my duty in the main to
protect as far as I could, and to look after the interests
of the City of New-York. I some before you then face to
face, as a man always residing in the city, living here,
brought up here, and whose very interests are centered
here. And I sak you, if you like the platform on which I
stand, to stand by me next Tuesday and see that I rereceive a hearty support. [Cries of "We'll do it,"
and great applause.] Apropes of another thing, it
was said yesterday, I see by the papers, that if the
man who stands before you is elected Mayor he could
not carry out his own views and intentions, however
good those views and intentions might be. I say to you,
my feliow-citizens, right here, that if I am elected Mayor
of New-York I intend to be Mayor. [Applause.] If I
am elected Mayor of New-York I shall be no man's man.
I shall endeavor to represent the interests of the people
and to do that which is just and that which is right. [Applause.] My friends, I have other speeches to make this
evening, and I have been so long speaking that my volce
is not as good as it was. I thank you for your kindness,
and I ask you now to allow me to bid you good-bye.
[Three cheers.] and I ask you now to allow me to [Three cheers.]

SPEECH OF RUFUS S. ANDREWS. Rufus S. Andrews was next introduced. Among other hings, he said:

You have placed before you in nomination three candidates. The gentleman who has just addressed you was the first candidate in the field. I think you all approve dates. The gentleman who has just addressed you was the first candidate in the field. I think you all approve of his energy. I see that you all applaud his sentiments, and I trust that you will all give him your votes. [Applause.] So far as Mr. Haveneyer is concerned, I know him intimately, but my judgment is that he is a little too old to take charge of the affairs of the metropolis. You all recollect that when the Constitutional Convention was in session at Albany they put into the Constitution of the State a provision; that no man should be Judge in this State after he had attained the age of 70 years. That wise counsel was adopted and recognized and approved by the people of the State. Now, if a man is not it to be a Judge after the age of 70 years, is he fit to be Mayor of the great City of New York after that age, and discharge the great duties of that office? The third name before you is James O'Brieu. [Hissee.] It is said that he seems to be taking the rabble of the city with him, and that his election is sure. But there is a great alient vote in this city, composed of its virtue and intelligence, and they will not have any man for Mayor but a man of intelligence and ability. You want an honest man first, but you want in addition to that a capable man to discharge the duties of that office. You may put an honest man in the office of Mayor, but unless he is also a capable man he will be overcome by the politicians. You want a man who understands all the ramifications of the various departments of, the city, who knows the laws and ordinances, who knows the decisions of the various departments of, the city, who knows the laws and ordinances, who knows the fermion and a candidate for that flep office, That body professes to be non-partisan, and yet fleey have selected nine-tenths of their ticket from one political artist. The